

Download Free Alegre Porto In Democracy Participatory Of Politics The Citizens And Militants

Right here, we have countless ebook **Alegre Porto In Democracy Participatory Of Politics The Citizens And Militants** and collections to check out. We additionally give variant types and as well as type of the books to browse. The adequate book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as with ease as various additional sorts of books are readily friendly here.

As this Alegre Porto In Democracy Participatory Of Politics The Citizens And Militants, it ends occurring creature one of the favored book Alegre Porto In Democracy Participatory Of Politics The Citizens And Militants collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to see the incredible book to have.

KEY=ALEGRE - NATHAN SANAA

MILITANTS AND CITIZENS

THE POLITICS OF PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY IN PORTO ALEGRE

Stanford University Press Brazil's democracy has frequently been described as unconsolidated, its citizens as apathetic and uninterested in politics. But in Porto Alegre, a host city to the World Social Forum, thousands of ordinary citizens participate in local governance, making binding decisions on urban policy on a daily basis. While there has been immense attention paid to the practice of participatory democracy in Porto Alegre, this is the first book to examine the politics, culture, and day-to-day activities of its citizens. Drawing on the rich tradition of urban ethnography and political theory, the book argues that Porto Alegre's importance may lie not just with its effective governance, but with its new political logic, namely a greater access to government functions and government officials for traditionally disenfranchised citizens. In an age characterized by seemingly strong voter apathy, this study has global implications. The author shows that in the discussions on the failings of democracy in industrialized countries like the United States, most people may be missing what is central to civic engagement--unimpeded access to government.

THE PORTO ALEGRE EXPERIMENT

LEARNING LESSONS FOR BETTER DEMOCRACY

Zed Books With its experiment in participative budget-making over the past decade, Porto Alegre has institutionalized the direct democratic involvement, locality by locality, of ordinary citizens in deciding spending priorities. This book examines how this democratic innovation works in practice and asks the difficult questions. Can local participation in public management really strengthen its efficiency? Is genuine participation possible without small groups monopolizing power? Can local organizations avoid becoming bureaucratized and cut off from their roots? Can neighborhood mobilization go beyond parochialism and act in the general interest? The book also raises the bigger question about what lessons can be learned from Porto Alegre to renew democratic institutions elsewhere in the world.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND PARTY ELECTIONS

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION DURING LAST DECADES AND THE RISE OF NEW WAYS TO DECISION-MAKING IN PORTO ALEGRE AND SEVILLE?

GRIN Verlag Research paper from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Middle- and South America, grade: 1,7, Humboldt-University of Berlin, course: 2010-2011, language: English, abstract: In this paper I am going to describe the fall of conventional political participation within western European countries. Later on I am going to defend some possible ways to fix it and finally, I will expose my proposal: promotion of direct democracy through the Participatory Budgeting. With the cases of Porto Alegre and Seville, -with different situations and challenges- the values of transparency, participation, deliberation and responsiveness become especially protagonist. Politicians often think that people do not have any interest for the political arena. In fact, rarely they make decisions to try to attract citizens to institutions. Like the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Cameron, they blame external factors to explain why citizenship refuses in part their representatives. The separation between citizen's demands and politician's rules could be a possible answer to the tragic riots during last weeks in England. Similarly, the reason for the Spanish Revolution that "pushed" during May and June millions of citizens of varied social groups into the streets is not only the tremendous unemployment rate. We cannot understand any social behavior if we exclude the political variable. Both David Cameron as Zapatero have decided strong economic cuts - hard to understand for citizens - while the voice of millions of Europeans against these decisions were expressed roundly. The sensation of politicians deaf respect citizens and the increasing idea that they do not solve anything is frequent. At the same time, social movements, demonstrations and claims thrive, creating a democracy with varied and multiple channels where ideas are expressed. Citizens are interested in politics, but the current representative system is marked by slowness and rigidity of the new times. Literature shows us how voter turnout and affiliations to political parties drop dramatically until today, with alarming rates of disaffection, skepticism and distrust to political institutions. People do not find solutions and support from parties, and the divorce is a fact. However, our societies are mature and prepared for more protagonism in decision-making. We should decide more times than once every four years. We want and we need. We have to walk to a new model of democracy. Then, how are the principal Participatory Budgeting's experiences? What can we learn from them?

THE PORTO ALEGRE ALTERNATIVE

DIRECT DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

IIRE (International Institute for Research and Education) First English-language guide to the new form of democratic government pioneered in Porto Alegre, Brazil

CYNICAL CITIZENSHIP

GENDER, REGIONALISM, AND POLITICAL SUBJECTIVITY IN PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

University of New Mexico Press This anthropological study of grassroots community leaders in Porto Alegre, Brazil's leftist hotspot, focuses on gender, politics, and regionalism during the early 2000s, when the Workers' Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores) was in power. The author explores the ways community leaders make sense of official notions of citizenship and how gender, politics, and regional identities shape these interpretations. Junge further examines the implications of leaders' deep ambivalence toward normative participation discourses for how we theorize and study participatory democracy, citizenship, and political subjectivity in Brazil and beyond.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY IN BRAZIL

SOCIOECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORIGINS

University of Notre Dame Press The largely successful trajectory of participatory democracy in post-1988 Brazil is well documented, but much less is known about its origins in the 1970s and early 1980s. In *Participatory Democracy in Brazil: Socioeconomic and Political Origins*, J. Ricardo Tranjan recounts the creation of participatory democracy in Brazil. He positions the well-known Porto Alegre participatory budgeting at the end of three interrelated and partially overlapping processes: a series of incremental steps toward broader political participation taking place throughout the twentieth century; short-lived and only partially successful attempts to promote citizen participation in municipal administration in the 1970s; and setbacks restricting direct citizen participation in the 1980s. What emerges is a clearly delineated history of how socioeconomic contexts shaped Brazil's first participatory administrations. Tranjan first examines Brazil's long history of institutional exclusion of certain segments of the population and controlled inclusion of others, actions that fueled nationwide movements calling for direct citizen participation in the 1960s. He then presents three case studies of municipal administrations in the late 1970s and early 1980s that foreground the impact of socioeconomic factors in the emergence, design, and outcome of participatory initiatives. The contrast of these precursory experiences with the internationally known 1990s participatory models shows how participatory ideals and practices responded to the changing institutional context of the 1980s. The final part of his analysis places developments in participatory discourses and practices in the 1980s within the context of national-level political-institutional changes; in doing so, he helps bridge the gap between the local-level participatory democracy and democratization literatures.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY DIFFUSION AND PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

AMBASSADORS OF PARTICIPATION, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSNATIONAL NETWORKS

Springer This book explores the international diffusion of Participatory Budgeting (PB), a local policy created in 1989 in Porto Alegre, Brazil, which has now spread worldwide. The book argues that the action of a group of individuals called "Ambassadors of Participation" was crucial to make PB part of the international agenda. This international dimension has been largely overlooked in the vast literature produced on participatory democracy devices. The book combines public policy analysis and the study of international relations, and makes a broad comparative study of PB, including cases from Latin America, Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The book also presents a new methodology developed to examine PB diffusion, the "transnational political ethnography", which combines in-depth interviews, participant observation and document analysis both at the local and transnational level.

POPULAR DEMOCRACY

THE PARADOX OF PARTICIPATION

Stanford University Press Local participation is the new democratic imperative. In the United States, three-fourths of all cities have developed opportunities for citizen involvement in strategic planning. The World Bank has invested \$85 billion over the last decade to support community participation worldwide. But even as these opportunities have become more popular, many contend that they have also become less connected to actual centers of power and the jurisdictions where issues relevant to communities are decided. With this book, Gianpaolo Baiocchi and Ernesto Ganuza consider the

opportunities and challenges of democratic participation. Examining how one mechanism of participation has traveled the world—with its inception in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and spread to Europe and North America—they show how participatory instruments have become more focused on the formation of public opinion and are far less attentive to, or able to influence, actual reform. Though the current impact and benefit of participatory forms of government is far more ambiguous than its advocates would suggest, *Popular Democracy* concludes with suggestions of how participation could better achieve its political ideals.

INVENTING LOCAL DEMOCRACY

GRASSROOTS POLITICS IN BRAZIL

Lynne Rienner Publishers Abers (political science, Center for Public Policy Research, U. of Brasília, Brazil) provides a close study of innovative city government in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Led by the Workers' Party, the city implemented a participatory budget program in which residents meet in their neighborhoods to determine budget priorities. Taking place in a city long dominated by patronage politics and elite rule, the story is both a sociopolitical study of the impact that state-sponsored participatory forums can have on civil society and a contribution to the theory and practical possibilities of participatory democracy.--

POPULAR DEMOCRACY

THE PARADOX OF PARTICIPATION

Local participation is the new democratic imperative. In the United States, three-fourths of all cities have developed opportunities for citizen involvement in strategic planning. The World Bank has invested \$85 billion over the last decade to support community participation worldwide. But even as these opportunities have become more popular, many contend that they have also become less connected to actual centers of power and the jurisdictions where issues relevant to communities are decided. With this book, Gianpaolo Baiocchi and Ernesto Ganuza consider the opportunities and challenges of democratic participation. Examining how one mechanism of participation has traveled the world—with its inception in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and spread to Europe and North America—they show how participatory instruments have become more focused on the formation of public opinion and are far less attentive to, or able to influence, actual reform. Though the current impact and benefit of participatory forms of government is far more ambiguous than its advocates would suggest, *Popular Democracy* concludes with suggestions of how participation could better achieve its political ideals.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY IN BRAZIL AND LOCAL GEOGRAPHIES

PORTO ALEGRE AND BELO HORIZONTE COMPARED

This paper presents a comparative evaluation of the participatory budgeting experience in Porto Alegre and Belo Horizonte, drawing conclusions with respect to how local circumstances, or geographies, can affect outcomes. The rationale for this geographical approach is that, while the concept of participatory budgeting is now spreading globally, studies of the system have been primarily limited to Porto Alegre. There have been fewer studies of the phenomenon in other Brazilian cities or which are comparative or geographical in scope. It then presents the results of our comparative study of participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre and Belo Horizonte. These results lead us to conclude that outcomes of participatory budgets are partly determined by the differentiated social, political and economic conditions that form the local context.

BOOTSTRAPPING DEMOCRACY

TRANSFORMING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN BRAZIL

Stanford University Press This book investigates participatory budgeting—a mainstay now of World Bank, UNDP, and USAID development programs—to ask whether its reforms truly make a difference in deepening democracy and empowering civil society.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY VERSUS ELITIST DEMOCRACY: LESSONS FROM BRAZIL

Springer William Nylen begins by discussing North Americans' love-hate relationship with politics and politicians, then shows how Brazilians feel the same way (as do many citizens of democracies throughout the world). He argues that this is so because contemporary democracies have increasingly trickled up and away from so-called 'average citizens'. We now live in a world of 'Elitist Democracies' essentially constructed of, by and for moneyed, well-connected and ethically-challenged elites. Fortunately, there are alternatives, and that's where Brazil offers valuable lessons. Experiments in local-level participatory democracy, put into practice in Brazil by the Workers Party show both the promise and the practical limitations of efforts to promote 'popular participation' and citizen empowerment.

DELIBERATION, PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRACY

CAN THE PEOPLE GOVERN?

Springer Political participation is falling and citizen alienation and cynicism is increasing. This volume brings together the first work of this kind by leading scholars in the US and Europe to consider the issue. Four of the leading philosophers of deliberative democracy contribute their commentaries on the groundbreaking empirical research.

DEEPENING DEMOCRACY

INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS IN EMPOWERED PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

Verso The forms of liberal democracy developed in the 19th century seem increasingly ill-suited to the problems we face in the 21st. This dilemma has given rise to a deliberative democracy, and this text explores four contemporary cases in which the principles have been at least partially instituted.

HANDBOOK ON PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

Edward Elgar Publishing This Handbook concentrates on democracy beyond the traditional governmental structures to explore the full scope of participatory governance. It argues that it is a political task to turn the shift from government to governance into participatory forms, and reflects on the notion of democracy and participatory governance, and how they can relate to each other. The volume offers key examples of how governance can be turned into a participatory form.

FROM MILITANCE TO CITIZENSHIP

THE WORKERS' PARTY, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE POLITICS OF PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE IN PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRACY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY CITY

Springer Debates on participatory tend to be abstract, with references to experiences in Athens over 2000 years ago. This book uses recent experience in participatory innovations at the city level to explore the practice of participation. Taking examples from Latin America and the UK it argues the case for revitalizing democracy through participation.

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN BRAZIL

CONTESTATION, COOPERATION, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Penn State Press As Brazil and other countries in Latin America turned away from their authoritarian past and began the transition to democracy in the 1980s and 1990s, interest in developing new institutions to bring the benefits of democracy to the citizens in the lower socioeconomic strata intensified, and a number of experiments were undertaken. Perhaps the one receiving the most attention has been Participatory Budgeting (PB), first launched in the southern Brazilian city of Porto Alegre in 1989 by a coalition of civil society activists and Workers' Party officials. PB quickly spread to more than 250 other municipalities in the country, and it has since been adopted in more than twenty countries worldwide. Most of the scholarly literature has focused on the successful case of Porto Alegre and has neglected to analyze how it fared elsewhere. In this first rigorous comparative study of the phenomenon, Brian Wampler draws evidence from eight municipalities in Brazil to show the varying degrees of success and failure PB has experienced. He identifies why some PB programs have done better than others in achieving the twin goals of ensuring governmental accountability and empowering citizenship rights for the poor residents of these cities in the quest for greater social justice and a well-functioning democracy. Conducting extensive interviews, applying a survey to 650 PB delegates, doing detailed analysis of budgets, and engaging in participant observation, Wampler finds that the three most important factors explaining the variation are the incentives for mayoral administrations to delegate authority, the way civil society organizations and citizens respond to the new institutions, and the particular rule structure that is used to delegate authority to citizens.

HANNAH ARENDT AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

A PEOPLE'S UTOPIA

Springer This book centers on a relatively neglected theme in the scholarly literature on Hannah Arendt's political thought: her support for a new form of government in which citizen councils would replace contemporary representative democracy and allow citizens to participate directly in decision-making in the public sphere. The main argument of the book is that the council system, or more broadly the vision of participatory democracy was far more important to Arendt than is commonly understood. Seeking to demonstrate the close links between the council system Arendt advocated and other major themes in her work, the book focuses particularly on her critique of the nation-state and her call for a new international order in which human dignity and "the right to have rights" will be guaranteed; her conception of "the political" and the conditions that can make this experience possible; the relationship between philosophy and politics; and the challenge of political judgement in the modern world.

THE RISE, SPREAD, AND DECLINE OF BRAZIL'S PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

THE ARC OF A DEMOCRATIC INNOVATION

Springer Nature This book examines the rise, spread and decline of participatory budgeting in Brazil. In the last decade of the twentieth century Brazil became a model of participatory democracy for activists, practitioners, and scholars. However, some thirty years later participatory budgeting is in steep decline, and on the verge of disappearing from Brazil. Drawing from institutional, political choice, civil society, and public administration literature, this book generates theory that accounts for the rise and fall of an innovative democratic institution. It examines what the arc of the creation, spread, and decline of participatory budgeting tells us about the long-term viability and potential democratic impact of this innovative democratic institution as it spreads globally. Will the same inverted trajectory plague other countries in the future, or will they be able to sustain participatory budgeting for greater periods of time?

SCHOOLS OF DEMOCRACY

HOW ORDINARY CITIZENS (SOMETIMES) BECOME COMPETENT IN PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING INSTITUTIONS

ECPR Press Schools of Democracy offers a vivid analysis of the long-term impact of engagement in participatory budgeting institutions in Europe. While democratic innovations flourish around the world, there have been great hopes for their potential to revitalize representative government and solve the increasing apathy of the public. Based on a rich ethnographic study in France, Italy and Spain, this book shows how participatory institutions can encourage personal involvement, by creating the procedural and social conditions conducive to the formation of a competent and involved citizenry. Rather than deliberation itself, it seems that informal discussions and interactions between a diverse public allow mutual learning and the beginning of a political trajectory for people at the margins of the public sphere. However, this book also shows that citizens can become disappointed by the little decision-making power they are granted, as they leave the process often more cynical than before. Contains: A unique study on the long-term individual impact of engagement in participatory institutions. While most research deal with short-term impact, Schools of democracy addresses impact of participation after two years of engagement. Unique access to the black box of participatory institutions. While research on democratic innovations generally opt for an externalist perspective, Schools of democracy details the routine of deliberative interactions, showing how ordinary citizens speak up in public assemblies. From this perspective, the book offers incredibly rich empirical material -- coming from ethnographic research -- on how participatory democracy works. An original theoretical framework to the study of the individual impacts of participatory engagement. While most research are based on an implicit rational choice perspective, the pragmatist perspective adopted here sheds a different light on the studied phenomenon, stressing the co-construction of actors and their environment.

DEMOCRACY

Profile Books Political parties have lost swathes of members and effective power is ever more concentrated in the hands of their leaders. Behind these trends lie changing relationships between economics, the media and politics. Electoral spending has spiralled out of all control, with powerful economic interests exercising undue influence. The 'level playing field', on which democracy's contests have supposedly been fought, has become ever more sloping and uneven. In many 'democratic' countries media coverage, especially that of television, is heavily biased. Electors become viewers and active participation gives way to mass passivity. Can things change? By going back to the roots of democracy and examining the relationship between representative and participatory democracy, political historian Paul Ginsborg shows that they can and must.

DEEPENING LOCAL DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

PARTICIPATION, DECENTRALIZATION, AND THE LEFT

Penn State Press The resurgence of the Left in Latin America over the past decade has been so notable that it has been called "the Pink Tide." In recent years, regimes with leftist leaders have risen to power in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and Venezuela. What does this trend portend for the deepening of democracy in the region? Benjamin Goldfrank has been studying the development of participatory democracy in Latin America for many years, and this book represents the culmination of his empirical investigations in Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In order to understand why participatory democracy has succeeded better in some countries than in others, he examines the efforts in urban areas that have been undertaken in the cities of Porto Alegre, Montevideo, and Caracas. His findings suggest that success is related, most crucially, to how nationally centralized political authority is and how strongly institutionalized the opposition parties are in the local arenas.

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN EUROPE

DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Routledge Can participatory budgeting help make public services really work for the public? Incorporating a range of experiments in ten different countries, this book provides the first comprehensive analysis of participatory budgeting in Europe and the effect it has had on democracy, the modernization of local government, social justice, gender mainstreaming and sustainable development. By focussing on the first decade of European participatory budgeting and analysing the results and the challenges affecting the agenda today it provides a critical appraisal of the participatory model. Detailed comparisons of European cases expose similarities and differences between political cultures and offer a strong empirical basis to discuss the theories of deliberative and participatory democracy and reveal contradictory tendencies between political systems, public administrations and democratic practices.

DEMOCRACY, STATES, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Routledge Democracy, States, and the Struggle for Social Justice draws on the fields of geography, political theory, and cultural studies to analyze experiments with novel forms of democracy, highlighting the critical issue of the changing nature of the state and citizenship in the contemporary political landscape as they are buffeted by countervailing forces of corporate globalization and participatory politics. Using interesting case studies, the book explores these 3 main themes: the meaning of radical democracy in light of recent developments in democratic theory new spatial arrangements or scales of democracy - from local to global, from streets protests to the development of transnational networks the character and role of states in the development of new forms of democracy The book asks and answers: are participatory models of democracy viable alternatives in their own right or are they best understood as supplemental to traditional representative democracy? What are the conditions that give rise to the development of such models and are they equally effective at every scale; i.e., do they only realize their radical potential in particular, local places? A useful text in a broad range of advanced undergraduate courses including social movements, political sociology or geography, political philosophy.

WHY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION SUCCEEDS OR FAILS

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

Policy Press Matt Ryan's landmark comparative review of participatory budgeting, or collective decisions on how public money is spent, reveals the factors behind its success in achieving democratic engagement. The culmination of ten years of research into participation, this is a systematic analysis of how, when and why citizens gain control over these important decisions. Comparing global examples of both positive change and notable failure, the book provides persuasive evidence and guidance for future public involvement in taxation and spending. For advocates and participants of democratic reform and those with interests across political science, this is an essential guide to one of the most significant democratic innovations of our times.

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN EUROPE

DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Routledge Can participatory budgeting help make public services really work for the public? Incorporating a range of experiments in ten different countries, this book provides the first comprehensive analysis of participatory budgeting in Europe and the effect it has had on democracy, the modernization of local government, social justice, gender mainstreaming and sustainable development. By focussing on the first decade of European participatory budgeting and analysing the results and the challenges affecting the agenda today it provides a critical appraisal of the participatory model. Detailed comparisons of European cases expose similarities and differences between political cultures and offer a strong empirical basis to discuss the theories of deliberative and participatory democracy and reveal contradictory tendencies between political systems, public administrations and democratic practices.

DEMOCRATIC INNOVATIONS

DESIGNING INSTITUTIONS FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Cambridge University Press This book examines democratic innovations from around the world, drawing lessons for the future development of both democratic theory and practice.

DEMOCRACY, CITIZENSHIP AND YOUTH

TOWARDS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN BRAZIL

IDRC What is the place of young people in society today? This book presents a searching and comprehensive picture of youth, demonstrating both its diversity and singularity, and helping to dispel many of the myths, discriminations, stigmas and prejudices attached to this segment of society. Drawing on a vast empirical research exercise including over 8000 interviews and 40 focus groups in eight metropolitan areas of Brazil, this book explores the most important aspects of young people's social participation and the resulting challenges for public policy. With clear resonance beyond Brazil, this research is designed to inform youth policy strategies in the developing and developed world.

THE EMPTY PLACE

DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC SPACE

Routledge In *The Empty Place: Democracy and Public Space* Teresa Hoskyns explores the relationship of public space to democracy by relating different theories of democracy in political philosophy to spatial theory and spatial and political practice. Establishing the theoretical basis for the study of public space, Hoskyns examines the rise of representative democracy and investigates contemporary theories for the future of democracy, focusing on the Chantal Mouffe's agonistic model and the civil society model of Jürgen Habermas. She argues that these models of participatory democracy can co-exist and are necessarily spatial. The book then provides diverse perspectives on how the role of physical public space is articulated through three modes of participatory spatial practice. The first focuses on issues of participation in architectural practice through a set of projects exploring the 'open spaces' of a postwar housing estate in Euston. The second examines the role of space in the construction of democratic identity through a feminist architecture/art collective, producing space through writing, performance and events. The third explores participatory political democratic practice through social forums at global, European and city levels. Hoskyns concludes that participatory democracy requires a conception of public space as the empty place, allowing different models and practices of democracy to co-exist.

NEW INSTITUTIONS FOR PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

VOICE AND CONSEQUENCE

Springer This volume describes and analyzes the proliferation of new mechanisms for participation in Latin American democracies and considers the relationship between direct participation and the consolidation of representative institutions based on more traditional electoral conceptions of democracy.

OVERCOMING THE DILEMMAS OF PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

THE PARTICIPATORY BUDGET POLICY OF PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

WIDENING DEMOCRACY

CITIZENS AND PARTICIPATORY SCHEMES IN BRAZIL AND CHILE

BRILL This book examines the different levels of citizens' participation in the decision-making process existing in Brazil and Chile. A series of historical and political factors are explored which have favoured or obstructed the existence of participatory schemes in both countries.

ANOTHER EUROPE

CONCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FORUMS

Routledge Given the recent focus on the challenges to representative democracy, and the search for new institutions and procedures that can help to channel increasing participation, this book offers empirical insights on alternative conceptions of democracy and the actors that promote them. With a focus on the conceptions and practices of democracy within contemporary social movements in Europe, this volume contributes to the debate on the different dimensions of democracy, especially in its participative and deliberative forms. On the basis of an in-depth analysis of European Social Forums, gathering thousands of social movement organizations and tens of thousands of activists from all Europe, the book explores the transnational dimension of democracy and addresses a relevant, and little analyzed aspect of Europeanization: the Europeanization of social movements. From a methodological point of view, the research innovates by covering a group of individuals traditionally neglected in previous studies: social movement activists. Qualitative and quantitative methods are employed to research individual motivations as well as environmental dynamics. The various chapters combine analysis of the individuals' attitudes and behavior with that of the organizational characteristics, procedures and practices of democracy. Providing a cross-national comparison on the global justice movement, the theoretical challenges of the new wave of protest and offering rich empirical data on contemporary activism, this book will appeal to students and scholars of comparative politics, sociology, political sociology, social movement studies, as well as transnational relations.

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND NONWHITE DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

ISSUES OF RACE, CLASS AND PRIVILEGE

Brazil is a nation that has professed to be a 'racial democracy' such that race categories are not recognized. This implies that every citizen experiences equal access from a political, social and economic point of view, irrespective of skin color. Nevertheless, palpable racial inequalities exist in Brazil such that there is a primarily white elite class while Brazilians of African descent are typically poor. Male dominance is a worldwide phenomenon. When racial inequities are coupled with male dominance, Brazilian women of African origins suffer as they occupy the lowest socio-economic strata, which often remand them to work as domestics. Some scholars have hypothesized that a participatory democracy model can bring about a shift in these women's lives. Using the participatory budgeting model that was implemented in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 1989 as a point of reference, this paper analyzes the official socio-economic indicator census data for years 2001, 2005 and 2009 in the region. The analysis contends that a participatory democracy model has not brought about any significant change in the position of nonwhite Brazilian female domestic workers in Porto Alegre. The assumption can be made that a participatory democracy model implemented nationwide will not ameliorate the conditions of nonwhite Brazilian women working as domestics. Therefore, other strategies should be identified by the Brazilian Government to address the disparate conditions of these women who have been showcased as neo-slaves in the international community.

FACE-TO-FACE CITIZENSHIP

THE EFFECTS, ETHICS, AND AESTHETICS OF PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

Brazilian cities are a laboratory for participatory democracy. The city of Porto Alegre, specially, is a symbol of grass-roots globalization because of Participatory Budgeting and the World Social Forum. Porto Alegre's Participatory Budgeting shifts the power to allocate part of the municipal's revenues from the City Council to public assemblies. More than three thousand municipalities worldwide experimented with Participatory Budgeting; this dissertation explores the long-term sustainability of this political institution in the city where it originated. How vulnerable are participatory institutions to partisan politics and market-forces? What are the circumstances under which the redistributive achievements of Participatory Budgeting become reversible? To answer these questions, I analyzed the past twenty years of Porto Alegre's expenditure budget to identify changes in the implementation of municipal services associated with changes in the political parties in power. With the same aim, I conducted archival research of previous Participatory Budgeting meeting minutes and verbatim transcriptions of deliberative meetings. I also collected narratives, oral histories, and surveys of Participatory Budgeting attendees. This dissertation is based on 18 months of participant observation of budgetary meetings and frequent fieldwork with grass-roots organizations that join in the process. Throughout this dissertation, I examine the transition of Porto Alegre's Participatory Budgeting from a mechanism of restraining some of the harshest manifestations of neoliberal urbanization to a model of urban development that privileges, largely, non-redistributive forms of urban planning. Each chapter addresses different but fundamental aspects of this transition and its outcomes in terms of redistributive justice, ideologies of participation and communicative practices, social values, personhood, and identity. Furthermore, I document the weakening of Participatory Budgeting, focusing on a new participatory project called the Local Solidarity Governance program. I analyze this transition from the point of view of those living in squatter settlements. I assess how effective Participatory Budgeting has been in housing the urban poor for its two decades of existence. Although political parties influence funding for housing, the design of Participatory Budgeting provides a bottom-up alternative to the either public housing or self-help policies of slum redevelopment by recognizing the diverse needs of people living in squatter settlements.

EVALUATING DEMOCRATIC INNOVATIONS

CURING THE DEMOCRATIC MALAISE?

Routledge In the face of increasing political disenchantment, many Western governments have experimented, with innovations which aim to enhance the working and quality of democracy as well as increasing citizens' political awareness and understanding of political matters. This text is the most comprehensive account of these various democratic innovations. Written by an outstanding team of international experts it examines the theories behind these democratic innovations, how they have worked in practice and evaluates their success or failure. It explains experiments with new forms of democratic engagement such as: Direct Democracy Deliberative Democracy Co-Governance E-Democracy Drawing on a wide variety of theoretical perspectives and with a broad range of case studies, this is essential reading for all students of democratic theory and all those with an interest in how we might revitalise democracy and increase citizen involvement in the political process.

DEMOCRATIC EXTREMISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Routledge Democracy and extremism are usually considered as opposites. We assume that our system (in the UK, the USA, the Netherlands etc.) is democratic, and extremists try to destroy our system and introduce some kind of dictatorship, if not chaos and anarchy. Yet in many cases, the extremists seem sincere in their attempt to construct a more democratic polity. Hence, they can be called democrats and yet also extremists, in so far as they strive for a regime with characteristics that are more extreme in a significant sense. This book analyses radical and extreme democratic theories and ideas in their historical context, interlocked with critical descriptions of historical institutions and experiments that help to evaluate the theories. Cases range from ancient Athens to recent experiments with citizen juries and citizen assemblies, from the time-honoured Swiss Landsgemeinde to contemporary (and controversial) workers' councils in Venezuela and participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre. Among the theorists discussed here are familiar names as well as relatively unknown persons: Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Karl Marx, Murray Bookchin and John Burnheim, William Godwin and Barbara Goodwin, Anton Pannekoek and Heinz Dieterich. Whereas the extreme ideas do not seem to work very well in practice, they do indicate ways by which we could make existing political systems more democratic. This book will be of interest to students of Politics and Current Affairs, as well as inspiration to political activists and reformists.

THE GAMIFICATION OF CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN POLICYMAKING

Springer This book examines the use of game elements to encourage citizens to participate in political decision-making and the planning of large-scale public sector projects. It argues that success is based on a personal concern with the project and a belief in the influence on political decision making, but also on fun. Without fun, only a very small group of the 'usual suspects' will participate,

especially in classic policymaking approaches like citizens' panels which require time and physical attendance. The book also examines the relationship between representative democracy and citizen participation from the perspective of direct democratic instruments in Germany. Readers from different countries with different political systems can decide for themselves, if and how the results from Germany are transferable to their respective conditions. Grounded in theoretical literature and statistical data, the book also makes use of narratives, applying a 'storytelling' approach to the case studies.